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Shin Keum Dan Breaks World Records in 800 and 400 Metre Races

PYONGYANG, July 2 (KCNA)--Merited Athlete of Korea Shin Keum Dan broke the world record in the women's 800-metre race on the second day of the international track-and-field events in memory of the Znamensky Brothers at the Lenin Stadium in Moscow. She returned in 2 minutes 1.4 seconds, improving 2.9 seconds the world record set by Soviet champion Lyudmila Sheptsova in 1960.

In the 800 metre event she left 30 metres behind the runner-up, covering the first 200 metres in 28 seconds and maintained this gap to the goal.

Shin Keum Dan was 4.9 seconds ahead of the runner-up, Soviet champion Lyudmila Risenko, the Olympic record holder, whose record was 2 minutes 6.3 seconds. Ekaterina Barlyuk, also Soviet champion, who came in third clocked 2 minutes 7.8 seconds.

Shin Keum Dan also set a new world record cutting 0.4 seconds the world record in the women's 400-metre race on the first day of the events, June 30.

Such fresh successes of Shin Keum Dam have been made possible because she, as a sportswoman of the Chullima age, has devoted her all to training, upholding the athletic policy of the Korean Workers' Party.

Merited Athlete Shin Keum Dan

Shin Keum Dan Awarded Title of National Flag Degree First

PYONGYANG, July 4 (KCNA) –The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly issued recently an ordinance on awarding Shin Keum Dan, Merited Athlete of the DPRK, the title of the National Flag Degree First. The ordinance applauded highly Shin Keum Dan for her world records in the women's 400-meter and 800-metre events at the International Track-and-Field Contest of Znamensky Brothers held in Moscow.

Shin Keum Dan—Crack Woman Runner in Chullima Age

Shin Keum Dan, a merited athlete of the DPRK and a famous runner in the world track-and-field athletics, beat the world records in the women's 400-meter and 800-meter events at the current international track-and-field contest of Znamensky Brothers.

She improved 0.4 seconds the world record (53.4 seconds) at 400 meters set by Soviet champion Mariya Itkina in 1959 and bettered 2.9 seconds the world record (2 minutes 4.3 seconds) at 800 meters set by Soviet runner Lyudmila Sheptsova in 1960.

In 1960, she competed for the gold medal with Soviet runner Lyudmila Sheptsova in the 800-metre event at the international track-and-field contest held in Moscow in memory of Znamensky Brothers.

In July, 1961, she established the record in 400 metres for the year by clocking 53.5 seconds at the international competition held in Moscow in memory of Znamensky Brothers which was attended by many noted champions and Olympic record holders from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Japan, the United States, Britain, France and other countries, 24 in all.

Only a few years ago, this crack runner was a lathe turner.

The world-startling success she has made in such a short period of time is attributable to the correct athletic policy of the Korean Workers' Party and to her tireless endeavors.

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Prime Minister of Algeria

—On the Occasion of Proclamation of Independence of Algeria—

PYONGYANG, July 4 (KCNA)-On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Algeria, Premier Kim Il Sung sent the following telegram of greetings to Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic:

On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Algeria, I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, extend warm felicitations to Your Excellency, the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria and the Algerian people, and at the same time I have the honour of informing you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided to recognize the Republic of Algeria.

The independence of Algeria is not only the brilliant victory of the Algerian people in their long-drawn arduous struggle for freedom and liberation but also an event of weighty significance in the national liberation movement of the African people and a heavy blow to the colonialists.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation already formed between our two countries will be further strengthened and developed in future, I wish the Algerian people fresh successes in their valiant struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity and development of the country in resolute opposition to the vicious machinations of the imperialists.

IDLA Issues Statement Against Yankee Atrocities in S. Korea

PRAGUE, June 20 (KCNA)–The secretariat of the International Democratic Lawyers' Association issued a statement protesting against the outrage committed by American soldiers against a South Korean youth in Pajoo at the end of last May and denouncing the South Korean military authorities violating the human rights, according to a Hsinhua report from Prague yesterday.

The statement points out that such outrage of the U.S. army is directed against the students of the Seoul University and all the youths who express indignation at the terror regime.

The statement stressed that the U.S. command is interfering in the internal affairs of other people, has established a military regime depriving the people of democracy and freedom and is creating menace to peace there.

* * *

Editorial

Another Manifestation of Soviet Union's Consistent Efforts for Reasonable Solution of Korean Question

(1)

The Soviet Government has recently proposed to put on the agenda of the 17th U.N. General Assembly the question of withdrawing foreign troops from South Korea.

The proposal of the Soviet Government, as another manifestation of the consistent efforts of the Soviet Union for the reasonable solution of the Korean question, is a fully justifiable step proceeding from the present situation created in Korea and Asia.

The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists under the usurped U.N. flag is the source of the immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings of the South Korean people, major obstacle in the way of peaceful unification of Korea and great menace to peace in Asia and the world.

As long as the U.S. imperialist agressive troops hang on in South Korea, the people there cannot be freed from the miserable lot of colonial salves or relieved from the misfortunes, calamities and the murderous outrages of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. As the reality shows, the South Korean people cannot feel at ease for a day living under the same sky with the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Therefore, the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea is an indispensable precondition for peaceful unification of Korea and an urgent question for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

(2)

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists are nonsensically twaddling about the "threat from the North" in an attempt to justify their forcible occupation of South Korea.

Subserviently chiming in with this, the "Japan Times," a government-paid English paper of Japan, hysterically said in its editorial of June 28 issue that "the United States forces have been retained there (in South Korea) because further aggression cannot be ruled out."

But, as the whole world knows, the Chinese People's Volunteers were withdrawn from North Korea as far back as October of 1958 and now, for four years already, there are no foreign troops on its territory.

Moreover, in its sincere efforts to ease tension in Korea and settle the Korean question in a peaceful way, the recent session of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly proposed to conclude an agreement between North and South Korea on not resorting to armed force against each other and to cut the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea, on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea.

In view of all these facts, there can be no excuse or ground for the U.S. imperialists to remain any longer in South Korea under the pretext of "threat from the North." As a matter of fact, the "threat" comes not from the North but from the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressive troops.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who have turned South Korea into their colony and military base and caused sanguinary tragedies, committing all sorts of vices and barbarities, and are increasing tension in South Korea. They are committing all their crimes under the signboard of the United Nations.

(3)

Then, why is the "Japan Times" so afraid of the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea, ranting about the "threat of Communism" and describing brazenfacedly as "the most brazenfaced impudence" the just Soviet proposal?

The obtrusive twaddle of the "Japan Times" thoroughly laid bare the heinous dream of the Japanese ruling quarters to invade South Korea again in subservience to U.S. imperialism, doggedly opposing Korea's unification.

Here, we may recall the outbursts of former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi and present Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda that the "self-defense power of Japan should be expanded to South Korea" and the South Korean question should be regarded as an "extension of Japan's internal affairs" and the fact that the Japanese delegate played a role of voting machine when the 16th U.N. General Assembly passed the fifteen nation "resolution" on the Korean issue.

With no amount of frenzy or cunning trick can the Japanese militarists achieve their aggressive aim. The Korean people will never tolerate or overlook the machinations of the foreign aggressors.

The struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea is a just struggle for uprooting the source of the national calamities in South Korea, achieving peaceful unification of the country and for defending peace in Korea and the world.

As was justifiably stated in the Soviet aide-memoire, the actions of foreign troops in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula seriously damage the authority and the good name of the United Nations.

If the United Nations wants to extricate itself from the shameful position at variance with its intrinsic mission, it should expose and denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have illegally invaded Sonth Korea under the usurped U.N. flag and withdraw them from Sonth Korea and repeal all the illegal resolutions on the Korean question adopted under U.S. imperialists' manipulation. And this accords with the charter and mission of this world organization.

The Korean people will certainly emerge the victor in the struggle for their just cause.

We Strongly Demand Immediate Withdrawal of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors From All Parts of Asia

—Joint Communique Between Korean and Indonesian Trade Unions—

PYONGYANG June 2 (KCNA)–The delegation of the All Indonesian Trade Unions Central Organisation which had been visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left here on July 2 for home after completing its itinerary in our country.

Preceding to the delegation's departure, a joint communique between the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the delegation of the All Indonesian Trade Unions Central Organization was issued in Pyongyang on June 29.

The delegation witnessed with deep impression the tremendous achievements made by the Korean people, who under the wise leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier Kim Il Sung have turned their country into a socialist industrial-agricultural state with a firm foundation of self-supporting national economy, the comminuque says and goes on: The delegation was greatly impressed by the nationwide struggle of the Korean people who are exposing and condemning the war provocation machinations and the inhuman atrocities of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea.

The delegation of the All Indonesian Trade Unions Central Organisation directly saw that there is no foreign troops in the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and that the entire workers here are doing their utmost efforts for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The delegation consider that there is no ground for the U.S. troops to stay in South Korea and that their occupation of South Korea is totally unjustified, and it strongly demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops from South Korea.

The delegation fully supports all the measures taken by the 11th session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK for the unification of Korea.

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and the delegation of the All Indonesian Trade Unions Central Organization accuse as the common enemy of the Indonesian and Korean peoples the U.S. imperialist aggressors who are maliciously obstructing the peaceful unification of the country, and are opposing the liberation of West Irian.

Both parties resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists for the intensification of their policy of aggression and war in Asia by landing armed forces of the member states of SEATO in Thailand, and both parties strongly demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressors from all parts of Asia.

President Choi Yong Kun Greets Ruanda And Burundi's Independence

PYONGYANG, July 4 (KCNA) –On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of the Republic of Ruanda, Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on July 4 the following telegram of greetings to Gregoire Kayibanda, President of the Republic of Ruanda: On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Ruanda, I extend, on behalf of the Korean people and on my own, warm congratulations to Your Excellency and the Ruanda people, and I wish Your Excellency and the Ruanda people successes in the work for consolidating national independence of the country.

Meanwhile, on the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Burundi, President Choi Yong Kun also sent following greeting telegram to His Majesty Mwami Mwambutsa, King of the Kingdom of Burundi: On the occasion of the proclamation of independence of Burundi, I extend, on behalf of the Korean people and on my own, warm congratulations to Your Majesty and to the people of Burundi.

Firmly believing that friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries will be developed in the future, I wish Your Majesty and the people of Burundi new successes in the struggle for consolidating national independence of the country.

Delegation leader Pak Keum Chul (right), converses with Chairman Mao Tse-tung (left) in a friendly atmosphere.

Everlasting Fraternal Solidarity Between Korea and China More Fortified

—SPA Delegation Returns Home—

PYONGYANG, July 2 (KCNA)– The delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which had been visiting the Chinese People's Republic returned to Pyongyang at 6 p.m. of July 2 by special train.

During its stay in China for about two weeks the delegation led by Comrade Pak Keum Chul made a great contribution to the further reinforcement and development of the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

During its stay in Peking delegation members visited the Chinese People's Revolution Military Museum on June 28. And on the same day they paid a courtesy visit to Chou En-lai, Premier of the State Council of the Chinese People's Republic.

Delegation leader Pak Keum Chul, passing on his way home through Antung, border city of China, sent a telegram to Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the Chinese People's Republic, that the fraternity and solidarity of the Korean and Chinese peoples are immensely valuable and our great friendship will be everlasting, and that he wishes the Chinese people more brilliant successes in socialist construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

First Half Year Plans Carried Out

PYONGYANG, June 29 (KCNA) –The fertilizer factories under the General Bureau of Chemical Industry of the Heavy Industry Commission which are actively helping the peasants in the struggle to scale the height of five million tons of grain this year fulfilled on June 28 their first half year plan for chemical fertilizers at one hundred two per cent.

The plan was overfulfilled on all items–ammonium sulfate fertilizer, ammonium chloride fertilizer, nitro-lime fertilizer, superphosphate of lime fertilizer, etc.

Meanwhile, as of June 28, the textile mills under the Commission of Light Industry surpassed the first half year plan by more than 1,500,000 meters, producing 7,900,000 more meters of fabrics than the first half of last year.

Particularly the daily textile output in June was 100,000 meters above the daily average of last year.

Last week, the first half year plan for electricity was overfulfilled under the Electric Industrial Administration of the Heavy Industry Commission.

The power output increased by 10 per cent compared with the same period of last year.

During the plan period, the workers and technicians in this realm established a remote control system in the supply of electricity and introduced into production more than 400 technical innovation proposals.

What U.S. Rulers Said Is Not True

—American GI Who Came Over to North Interviewed—

PYONGYANG, June 28 (KCNA) –Larry A. Abshier, Private E-1 class of a troop, first reconnaissance SQD.9 cavalry, first cavalry division, U.S.A., who crossed over to the northern part of our Republic on May 20 said that the U.S. Army stationed in South Korea must go home, at a press conference held on June 28 in the House of Culture in Pyongyang.

The American soldier gave his motive for crossing over to the north as follows:

In South Korea there exists a government only in name but the real masters are the Americans. The U.S. army is ruling over the land of South Korea and controlling the "ROK" army. I was conscience-stricken by the behaviour of the U.S. army in South Korea. I became very doubtful about the propaganda of the U.S. army.

Larry A. Abshier

Since I have been in North Korea, I have seen what they said is not true.

Abshier said that he felt now no hardships whatsoever. Ever since I came to North Korea, I have been very warmly treated by the Government of the DPRK and the people.

Here in North Korea neither are there foreign troops nor war preparation nor war manoeuvers, Abshier said, since there is much construction going on in North Korea and the people are working for a better life and a peaceful life of happiness.

Although U.S. rulers always say that American soldiers are stationed in South Korea to defend South Korea against aggression from the North and that the soldiers must always be prepared to fight and up-to-date trained, I, an American here in North Korea, say North Korea has no intention of an act of aggression, he declared.

He expressed his decision to stay here in North Korea and go to college.

Answering a question put by a reporter, he said: Most of the American soldiers in South Korea doubt why they are stationing in South Korea and ardently hope to go back to their native places where dear parents and wives and children live.

U.S. Imperialists, Quit Taiwan at Once!

PYONGYANG, June 27(KCNA)– An editorial article of Minjoo Chosun dated on June 27 indignantly condemned the U.S. imperialists for hanging on in Taiwan and egging on the Chiang Kai-shek clique to step up vicious hostile acts against the Chinese people.

The Korean people pungently denounce the criminal, aggressive and adventurous war machinations of the U.S. imperialists spearheaded against the Chinese people and designed to undermine the cause of peace, declared the article.

The malicious "anti-China" campaign of the U.S. imperialists is connected with the acute crisis of their colonial ruling system in Taiwan and other areas of Asia and with the ever deepening U.S. economic crisis. U.S. imperialists are trying hard to find the way out of this predicament in new tension and they chose as the stage for this game the Far East including the Taiwan Straits and the West Pacific area, remarks the article.

The U.S. imperialists attempt to undermine the prestige of the Chinese People's Republic and suppress the anti-U.S., anti-colonial struggle of the Asian people by launching a military adventure against the Chinese continent through the Chiang Kai-shek clique. At the same time they pursue the vicious aim of realizing their long-hatched plot of "two Chinas" by putting a new stooge in the place of Chiang Kai-shek in case he fails in this adventure.

However, such fabulous schemes are bound to go up in smoke and result in self-destruction.

Today the Chinese people are filled with the firm determination to smash at a blow any desperate provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen and liberate Taiwan and defend peace in this area.

To liberate Taiwan–inseparable territory of China from time immemorial–is an internal affair of the Chinese people and their inalienable right.

The Korean people fully support the just struggle of the Chinese people for defending the territorial integrity and sovereignty against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists are the common enemy of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Maintaining utmost vigilance and steadily consolidating solidarity with the Chinese people in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the Korean people will do everything in their power in the struggle for driving out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea in accordance with the measures outlined by the recent 11th session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly.

The U.S. imperialists must know that if they dare unleash a reckless war in defiance of the stern warning of the Korean and Chinese peoples and the world people, they will be unable to evade full responsibility for all the grave consequences arising therefrom, the article stressed in conclusion.

Meanwhile, an editorial article of Minjoo Chungnyun warns:

The U.S. imperialists must clearly remember that Hilter and Tojo lie buried under shell sprinters and that such notorious warmaniacs as Truman and Eisenhower met ignominious setbacks in their desperate attempt to bar the historic advance of the mighty socialist camp.

Junta Takes Another Measure to Suppress the Press

SEOUL, June 28–The South Korean military junta on June 28 issued a policy statement on the press and moved to "purify" the nation's press, with a series of drastic "Government" regulations, reports from Seoul said.

The statement said that the "Government" would work out a set of "necessary qualifications with which to screen newspaper publishers and "standards for newspaper enterprises."

It said that newspapers and news agencies which fail to meet by August 15 of this year any of these qualifications and standards would be "advised to shut down voluntarily."

The announcement stresses "voluntary cooperation," but its effect will be to cut down forcibly the number of newspapers and to expel from journalism newsmen the junta judges "corrupt."

The junta has said that no one is permitted to start any new newspaper or news service.

It aims to cut South Korea's present 11 news agencies down to "one or two."

In order to justify these suppressive measures, the South Korean military authorities falsely charge that the popular masses are too much politically inclined and that existing newspapers are too much biased in news reporting.

The military junta announced that it would establish standards for newspaper makeup and editing such as would serve the purpose of "enlightening and educating the masses."

The need for preventing the South Korea's present catastrophic situation, resulting from U.S. occupation, from being further exposed to public view, undoubtedly prompted the junta to cut down the number of newspapers and news agencies and to strengthen control over them more easily.

"U.S. Forces, Get Out of S. Korea!": M. Hatanaka

TOKYO–Japanese people fully support the national desire of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, declared Masaharu Hatanaka, Director of the Japan-Korea Association, on June 28, according to a press report.

He said that he regarded the message addressed to the parliaments of all countries of the world adopted on June 21 at the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly as an appeal to the Korean and Japanese peoples to launch a common struggle against U.S. imperialism for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and Japan.

Pointing to the ever mounting struggle of the people against imperialism and colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America, he said that the Japanese people were filled with the determination to further strengthen unity in the struggle for smashing the "Japan-South Korea Talks" and scrapping the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty."

700 Students Stage Strike

PUSAN-Over 700 students of the Byuksung Middle School in Kimje County, North Cholla Province, staged recently a strike demanding a cut in the tuition fees, according to a report of the South Korean paper "Pusan Ilbo."

Unending Yankee Outrages in S. Korea

PYONGYANG, June 27 (KCNA)–An American soldier belonging to U.S. Unit 6,927 based at Chosan Air-field, broke into the house of Mrs. Yun Jong Ja, about 11: 30, June 7 in Chisan-ri, Songtan Myun, Pyongtek County, and stabbed her in the arm and injured her in the head, according to "Hankuk Ilbo."

The assailant tried to rape her, but in vain. The attacker, seeing failing to rape her, accused her of stealing 15,000 huan from him and did violences to her, the paper reported.

On May 18, a young man named Whang Nam Song, 32, in Songtan Myun, Pyongtaek County, dropped in a house near a U.S. base to appeal for house cleaning in the morning. On entering the house, he was arrested by U.S. M.P.s, who dragged him to their office, charging him with theft. He was beaten with cudgels and was seriously wounded, according to "Kukje Shinbo" of June 6.

At around the same time, a young man of some 30, who was delivering bottles of liquor, was caught by U.S. soldiers when he passed by the barbed wire around a U.S. army base. He was tied on to an electric pole and beaten with their cudgels, the paper reported.

Furthermore, an 11-year old boy, was bitten by a military dog set on him by an American soldier, when the boy was playing near the military base.

Korean Youths And Students in Japan Off to World Festival in Helsinki

Sending off the 10-member delegation, there were on Yokohama pier many Korean citizens in Japan.

YOKOHAMA–A 10-member delegation of Korean youths and students in Japan to the 8th World Youth and Students Festival for Peace and Friendship to open in Helsinki from July 28 left Yokohama, on the morning of July 1, aboard the Soviet passenger ship Ordzonikidze (4, 870 gross ton) on the Japan-Nakhodka route.

Sending off the delegation, which constitutes portion of the Korean delegation to this festival, on the Yokohama pier were a large number of Korean citizens in Japan, among whom were some 500 Korean youths and students.

The 10-member delegation, headed by Pyo In Su, a leader of the Korean Democratic Youth League in Japan, is due to arrive in Nakhodka on July 3 and to leave there for Moscow to join there the delegation from their fatherland.

They are scheduled to participate in discussions to be held at the festival for safeguarding world peace and further consolidating international solidarity, and to hold many events, including a photo exhibition, for the purpose of acquaint participants from all over the world with the life of Korean citizens in Japan and their struggle against U.S. imperialism for national unification.

The international festival, in the meantime, has been held every two years since 1947, when its first meeting was held in Prague.

The purpose of the festival is to deepen mutual understanding among youths and students the world over and to pull down the barriers of their racial and ideological differences and differences in their religious persuasions and social systems, through various cultural events, such as art performances and sports events, and to activate joint efforts for increased international solidarity, for world peace, and against imperialism and colonialism.

Prior to the departure of the delegation, a send-off party in honour of the 10 members was given on June 30 at the Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Delay in its departure was due to the usual, unfriendly attitude of the Japanese Government over the issuance of visas to the delegation.

Meanwhile, on the same morning, an 82-member Japanese delegation to the six-day World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace scheduled to be held in Moscow from July 9 also left Yokohama aboard the same ship.

Review of South Korean Situation in June

JUNE was a month in which the South Korean people powerfully demonstrated once again their dauntless fighting spirit for freedom, independence and liberation before the whole world, whereas the aggressive and barbarous nature of the U.S. imperialists was brought to full light before the world people.

The Pajoo lynch committed by the U.S. imperialist army officers and soldiers on May 29 exploded the stored-up anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people. The anti-U.S. struggle unfolded by the South Korean people under the strict martial law which was in force for more than one year was an expression of their burning hatred against the U.S. imperialists and a prediction of a new change in the development of the South Korean situation.

Of course, it was not only due to the bestial outrages of the U.S. imperialists that the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle flared up powerfully in South Korea last month.

It was because the South Korean people were thrown into an unbearable distress owing to the seventeen years' occupation of the U.S. imperialists and their predatory policy. And this made the South Korean people realize more keenly that the root cause of all their misfortunes and tribulations lies in the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists.

Thus, the South Korean people launched a staunch anti-American struggle with the intolerable national contempt by the U.S. imperialists as an occasion.

The fight of the South Korean people was a patriotic struggle for freedom and national honour and a just struggle against the present miserable life.

Therefore, their struggle commanded the warm support and encouragement of all the compatriots at home and abroad and of all the honest-minded people the world over.

Flurried by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors expressed "regret" over the U.S. soldiers' atrocities, ordered the U.S. army stationed in South Korea to "stay in their barracks" and twaddled about the "ROK-U.S. friendship" in an attempt to appease and deceive the South Korean people. At the same time they tried hard to maintain their occupation of South Korea, staging large-scale military exercises around June 25 and threatening the people there.

With no suppression or trick, however, can they fool the awakened South Korean people or put out the raging flames of the nation-wide anti-American struggle.

MEANWHILE, conflicts within the South Korean ruling quarters, the foothold of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule, became more pronounced than ever before in June.

The attempts to overthrow the "military regime" were repeatedly made by the old political forces who are opposed to the "policy" of the "military regime" which is trying to keep power in their hands indefinitely by ruling out all the opposition on the strength of the "Law on purifying political activities."

On June 17 the "military regime" authorities made public another attempted "armed coup."

Such attempts show that the forces rejecting the "military regime" are expanding, and particularly these attempts are characterized by their direct connection with the puppet army.

The political confusion and crisis also find expression in the instability of the military ruling machinery itself. The dismissals of the "Prime Minister" and "Minister of Finance" of the "military regime," were an outcome of the failure of its "policy" and the deep-rooted disunity and strifes within it.

The expulsion of the "Prime Minister" could not bring all matters to a final settlement. Factors which brought about the recent "cabinet" reshuffle are still keenly felt.

The present situation of South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists has, as a South Korean man of letters put it, has reached the point which will "explode without any warning when the time comes." The situation in June shows that such time is approaching nearer.

THE U.S. imperialists enforced the "currency reform" on June 10.

Finding themselves in an extreme fix due to the runaway inflation, sky-rocketing prices and the failure in their attempt to raise funds for the "Five-Year Plan" among the civilians, the U.S. imperialists schemed through the predatory "currency reform" to absorb the "civil funds" into the banks and "freeze" them so as to cope with the urgent crisis of inflation and raise funds needed for the "Five-Year Plan."

By such brigandish way the U.S. imperialists had "frozen" as of the end of May 11,600 million won, one third of the total currency issue in South Korea. However, the "currency reform" could not save the ruinous crisis of the South Korean economy but further deepened the catastrophe of the South Korean economy.

In only ten days following the "currency reform" they had to newly issue such amount of paper money as 2,000 million hwan (in terms of old currency), for the military-police expenses and for the minimum economic funds.

But, the bulk of the South Korean medium and small enterprises, the disbursement of whose funds is suppressed, are suffering from the acute shortage of funds and 65 per cent of them are in a state of suspension.

On top of this, the "currency reform" accelerated all the more the overall business slump by causing the chain reaction–the reduction of the purchasing power and the stagnancy in crediting and borrowing and so forth.

In view of all this, it is a foregone conclusion that the U.S. imperialists are powerless to save the catastrophic situation of South Korea which is aggravating not only in the political domain but also in the economic sphere.

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (9)

(Continued)

The Party mapped out a correct plan to unfold a broad anti-imperialist, united front movement in South Korea, by basing itself upon a scientific analysis of national and class contradictions of South Korean society and the attitudes of respective classes, upon the Marxist-Leninist principle regarding united front movement and upon the experiences accumulated in the course of the struggle to rally broad anti-Japanese forces in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Party upholds the principle of uniting all those who oppose the dictatorship of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Korea, support the democratization of South Korean society and desire peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The Party announced publicly that those who had been pro-U.S. or pro-Japanese elements, or followers of the Syngman Rhee regime in the past, but now desired "peaceful unification" and "South-North negotiation," or supported the slogans, "U.S. forces, get out of South Korea" and "the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves," should be tolerated, and that their past acts should be condoned.

Laying stress on the necessity of being generous, bold, far-sighted and skilled in carrying out tactical maneuvers of uniting both upper and lower strata of society, in order to win the masses, the Party always taught that there was nothing to fear, because "it may be possible to dye the white colour either red or black, but it is absolutely impossible to change the red white."

The Party warned, however, that the working class and its Party should not lose at any time their leadership in conducting united front movements.

The Party stressed that no united front movement should be permitted to violate the interests of the Party so that the strength of the Party as an organic whole might not be weakened, and that our unity should not be unprincipled, either, but always be consistent with the interests of the working masses.

Starting from this principle, the Party opposed resolutely the movement for so-called "Rightist-Leftist Cooperation," which, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, was conducted at that time by their stooges and the turncoats of the Revolution. The Party denounced sharply this anti-popular "cooperation" movement aimed to deceive the working masses, broaden the field of activities for the domestic reactionary elements and to prevent the democratic movements from developing their strength further.

Ever since the August 15 Liberation, the Party has waged the struggle, on the basis of this principle, to shatter all sorts of splitting machinations carried out at home and abroad by the U.S. imperialists, their running-dogs and the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup cliques, while developing the struggle to rally broad sections of the South Korean patriotic forces for a solid alliance of the working class and peasantry, which should be brought into existence in South Korea under the leadership of the Party.

At a time when the destiny of the Korean people was at stake, and when the crisis of national division was sharpened more than ever before, due to the increasingly undisguised U.S. policy of colonial subjugation and of dividing the Korean nation, South Korean political parties (including democratic, middle of the road and even some right-wing political parties), in responce to an appeal of the Korean Workers' Party, rose up in concert in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist colonialism and the Syngman Rhee regime for national salvation.

Thus, in April of 1948, a Joint Conference of All-Korea Political Parties and Social Organizations was called. Participating in the conference were many delegates representing middle of the road and even right-wing political parties in South Korea.

Among the South Korean right-wing political parties which sent their representatives to this April Joint Conference were: The 'ROK' Independence Party; the Korean National Autonomy League; the All-Korea Confucianists Union; the Korean National 'Dong-u' Club and others, all of which were noted for their steady political stands against the Communists.

Referring to this meeting, Kim Ku and Kim Kyu Sik expressed their unanimous hope for it: "This conference is a dawn for the Korean nation. We are sure of its success."

This conference was a fruitful result of the bold and far-sighted thought of the Party which always concerned itself about winning the South Korean patriotic forces to the side of the Revolution.

Nevertheless, broad-scale movements for a united front in South Korea against U.S. imperialism for national salvation suffered heavy damage owing to various kinds of splitting and destructive activities of the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup cliques. These cliques obstructed the efforts of broad sections of the South Korean people to be united into a powerful patriotic forces, resorting to stubborn machinations aimed at rejecting not only right-wing political parties but also even middle of the roaders.

As a result, it was necessary for the Party to exterminate, first of all, all sorts of evil consequences of the activities of these cliques, and to concentrate continuously its efforts on recovering unity of broad sections of the South Korean patriotic fesorc.

Thanks to these appropriate measures, the ranks of the South Korean people struggling against U.S. imperialism for national salvation have ever since been further strengthened and developed.

Thus, today in South Korea, the masses, inclusive of people in all walks of life—workers, farmers, youths, students, intellectuals and others—are rallying around this ever-growing united front.

Meanwhile, it is worthy of special note that today in South Korea more and more people who were either flatterers of the U.S. imperialists, or were subservient to the puppet regime, are tending to join the rank of the struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, particularly after the April 19 Popular Uprising of 1960, putting trust in the Party's policy and repenting their errors lest they should suffer the disgrace of being national traitors after their country has been unified.

(To be continued)

Unity among Korean, Soviet and Chinese Peoples Is Unbreakable

1st Anniversaries of Conclusion of Two Treaties Commemorated

PYONGYANG, July 2 (KCNA)—Lecture meetings were held on the evening of June 28 and July 2, both at the House of Culture in Pyongyang, in honour of the 1st anniversaries of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union (July 6, 1961) and that between Korea and China (July 11, 1961).

Giving a lecture at the meeting of June 28, Kim Seung Do, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, said that by concluding this treaty the Korean and Soviet peoples once again demonstrated their firm resolve to close solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, socialism and communism and support and assist each other.

The development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union fully accords with the interests of the two peoples and, furthermore, it is of great importance in the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the increase of its might, he stressed.

The lecture was followed by the Soviet feature film "Bleak night."

Dwelling on the content and significance of the Korean-Chinese Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, Pak Bong Wook, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, said: "This treaty has not only more firmly united Korea and China with an unbreakable alliance but also made a great contribution to further consolidating the unity, solidarity and might of the socialist camp.

"This treaty, together with the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, constitutes a guarantee for preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and a powerful blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors engrossed in aggressive machinations," he stressed.

Bi-centenary of Birth of Chung Da San Approaching

With the approach of the bi-centenary of the birth of Chung Yak Yong, pseudonym Da San, (1762-1836) which falls on August 5, preparations for colourful events are now under way in North Korea. The bi-centenary of the birth of Chung Yak Yong, an outstanding thinker, great encyclopedic scholar, writer and ardent patriot produced by Korea, will also be observed in various countries of the world in accordance with the decision of the World Peace Council held in Stockholm in December last year.

He opposed the ethics and ideas of the feudal ruling class at that time in the process of disintegration and greatly contributed to systematizing and consummating the philosophical views of the school of practical ideas, the then ideological trend of materialism.

In the domain of natural science Chung Da San held that the earth is round and revolves, opposing the assertion of the earth being square and stationary.

He maintained materialistic stand in his philosophical view, regarding material as the essence of world and thought that all matters are an unity of two contradicting phases.

Such philosophical ideas of Chung Yak Yong stood out saliently in his social and political views.

Preface of the Book "Mokmin Shimsuh" (Left) by Chung Da San (1762-1836), Li dynasty (Right)

He brought forward valuable ideas for emancipating individuality of men from feudal inequality and surbordinate status and posed a number of measueres for social reforms.

He advocated the solution of peasants' question on the principle of giving land only to the tillers, not to those who do not till. He took this as a means of eliminating the fundamental cause of "grinding down one hundred men to fatten one."

Chung Da San, a great thinker and at the same time an outstanding writer of realism, produced a number of immortal works.

He wrote more than 500 books covering all domains not only social sciences such as philosophy, history, law, politics, economics, literature and military science but also natural sciences such as mathematics, dynamics, optics, biology, medicine, physics, astronomy, geography and so forth.

With his outstanding exploits, Chung Da San not only added luster to the scientific and cultural heritage of Korea but also greatly contributed to the treasure-house of world culture.

As the bi-centenary of the birth of Chung Da San approaching, broad sections of people in the fields of science, culture and education as well as a large number of working people of North Korea are now busy preparing celebrations.

An exibition showing the life and activities of Chung Da San and his prominent exploits will be held and scientific paper reading on Chung Da San will take place at scientific, cultural and educational organs in different parts of the country.

The Classics Institute of the Academy of Sciences and other cultural organs are active in translating and reprinting Chung-Da San's books.

The Institute has a plan to wind up in June the translation of Chung Da San's works "Mokmin Simsuh" and "Kyungse Yupyo," reflecting his social and economic views and "Daidong Sookyung," valuable scientific book on the hydro-geography of Korea.

Dr. Kim Suk Hyung and Dr. Pak Si Hyung and other prominent historians are now writing theses on Chung Da San's life and activities, his views on philosophy, sociology, economics, natural science, history, education, linguistics and literature and so on.

In the meantime, cultural and publishing organs and scientific knowledge disseminating organs are now going to put out for working people various books on the life and activities of Chung Da San and his achievements.

CORRECTION

No. 71,

Page 4, Column 3, 1-2 lines: South Ko- Korea→**South Korea**

Page 4, Column 1 of the part under ornament-line, 18th line: weapns→**weapons**

Page 4, Column 3 of the part under ornament-line, 12th line from below: Pararell→**Parallel**

Page 4, Column 4 of the part under ornament-line, 2nd line from below: ignominous→**ignominious**

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